

# **EBOLA BASED TRAINING**

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# Objectives

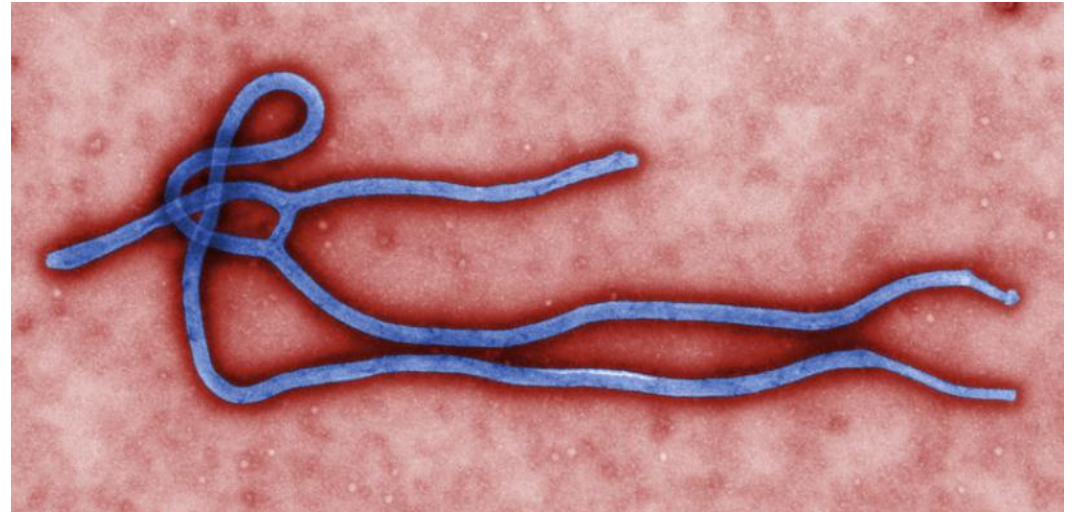
At the end of this session participants should be able to:

- Understand symptoms of EVD
- Describe EVD Risk stratification
- Understand EVD case definition application

# EVD SYMPTOMS

## Early Clinical signs & symptoms

- Fever over 38°C
- Chills
- Headache
- Sore throat
- Feeling tired
- Joint pain
- Muscle pain and weakness
- Loss of appetite
- Un explained bleeding (gums, mouth, ears, eyes, vaginal outside menstruation, dark bloody stool)



## **EVD SYMPTOMS cont.....**

### **Gastrointestinal symptoms**

- Severe watery diarrhea
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath

# EVD SYMPTOMS cont.....

## Other symptoms

- Eye irritation and redness
- Hiccups
- Skin peeling
- Vision problems (blurred vision, light sensitivity, vision loss)
- Numbness and tingling (peripheral neuropathy)



## **EVD SYMPTOMS cont.....**

### **Later symptoms**

- Organ failure
- Inflammation of the brain
- Seizures
- Lack of blood flow in the body (shock)
- Death.

# EVD Risk Stratification

- Risk stratification categorizes individuals based on their likelihood of exposure to EVD and potential for disease development.
- This process helps in prioritizing interventions and allocating resources efficiently.
- There are 4 risk categories

# 1. High risk

- Direct contact with body fluids of a confirmed EVD case (e.g., blood, saliva, urine, sweat, feces).
- Exposure to contaminated medical equipment or personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Involvement in unsafe burial practices, including handling the body of a deceased EVD patient.
- Healthcare workers without appropriate PPE during care for confirmed/suspected cases.



## 2. Moderate Risk

- Proximity to EVD cases without direct contact (e.g., living in the same household or sharing transport with a symptomatic individual).
- Brief contact with a symptomatic EVD case while wearing incomplete or improper PPE.

### 3. Low Risk

- Being in an area with active transmission but without direct contact or known exposure.
- Contact with environments potentially contaminated with the virus (e.g., a healthcare facility where EVD cases are treated) without symptoms.

## 4. No Identified Risk

- No known exposure to EVD cases or contaminated environments.
- No travel to areas with ongoing EVD transmission.

# Case Definition Application

- Case definitions are vital for identifying and categorizing suspected, probable, and confirmed cases during EVD outbreaks.
- These definitions are tailored to epidemiological and clinical information.

# Community case definition

- Illness with onset of fever and no response to treatment OR at least one of the signs; bleeding (from the nose or any other part of the body, bloody diarrhea, blood in urine) OR any sudden death

# Suspect case definition

- Illness with onset of fever and no response to treatment for usual causes of fever AND at least three of the following signs; headache, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, stomach pain, joint pain, difficulty swallowing, difficulty breathing or hiccups, convulsions **OR** illness with onset of fever and no response to treatment for usual causes of fever AND at least one of the following signs
  - Bloody diarrhea
  - Bleeding from gums
  - Bleeding into skin
  - Bleeding into eyes and urine
  - Bleeding from the nose **OR**
- Any person with a history of fever ( $\geq 38$ ) and at least one of the following;
  - History of contact with a suspect, probable or confirmed Ebola case. History of travel to an area with a confirmed Ebola outbreak **OR**
- Sudden or unexplained death **OR** Unexplained bleeding

## Probable case

- Any person who died from suspected EVD and had an epidemiological link to a confirmed case but was not tested and did not have a laboratory confirmation of the disease.

## Confirmed case

- A suspected case with a positive laboratory result for either virus antigen or viral RNA detected by RT-PCR or IgM antibodies against Ebola



**Thank you**